

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

HOSILITIES BEGUN ON A LARGE SCALE.

FIGHTING IN PROGRESS BEFORE KARS.

According to a telegram sent by Reuter's agent from Erzeroum, the Russians concentrated before Kars and attacked the Turks at daybreak on Sunday. The result of the engagement is not given. Hostilities are still suspended on the Danube, the Russians have, however, begun the construction of a bridge at Ibrai. It is reported from Vienna that the Turkish fleet is about to bombard Kaffa or Theodosia, a Crimean seaport.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ASIA MINOR.

THE TURKS ATTACKED BY THE RUSSIANS BEFORE KARS—THE BATTLE BEGAN AT DAYBREAK ON SUNDAY.

LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. Reuter's Telegram Company has received the following dispatch, dated Erzeroum, Monday: "The Russians, having concentrated and advanced their siege train, have attacked the Turks before Kars."

"The battle commenced at daybreak on Sunday. Details alarmingly expected. Mouktar Pasha is in Kars."

THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

A RUSSIAN TURKISH ARMY NEAR THE DOBRUDJA—AN ATTACK EXPECTED AT IBRAI—NAVIGATION CLOSED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, April 30, 1877. The official Russian *invalide* estimates that 97 Turkish infantry battalions are already in or near the Dobrudja.

LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. A special dispatch from Ruzhuk to *The Times*, dated Saturday, says: "Yesterday and to-day over 1,000 Turkish women and children took rail for Varna."

A special dispatch from Bucharest to *The Telegraph*, dated Sunday, says: "About 40,000 Russians entered Roumanian territory yesterday. It is estimated that 120,000 have so far crossed the Pruth."

A special dispatch to the same journal, dated Vienna, Sunday evening, says: "The authorities of Ibrai have ordered the inhabitants to remove all portable property within three days, as an attack from the Turks is expected. Fifteen thousand Russians are now quartered before the town to meet the anticipated assault. The Turkish army of the Danube has been reinforced by 40 battalions and 40,000 Circassians from Sofia."

A Lloyd's dispatch from Galatz states that all neutral steamers and ships have left Galatz and Ibrai. The Vienna correspondent of *The Times* says: "The closing of the navigation of the Danube by Russia seems rather a serious matter. Freedom of navigation on the Danube is notoriously a stipulation of the Treaty of Paris. Can Russia claim the right to blockade the whole of the Lower Danube? The question may be a delicate and complicated one, but it must be grappled with. The European Danube Commission sitting at Galatz is a sign that Europe regards the Danube as an international river. It is stated that besides eight gunboats, which the Russians have brought down in sections and put together on the Pruth or Danube, the Russian fleet is at Nicolaeff, and will eventually come down to the mouth of the Danube to assist the Russian army in its passage of the river."

LONDON, Tuesday, May 1, 1877. A special dispatch to *The Standard*, dated Bucharest, Monday, says: "The marshes of the Dobrudja are annually unhealthy this season. If the Russians really intend to advance in that direction, they must wait at least a fortnight, as the roads are at present impracticable."

A Perth telegram to *The Standard* says: "A telegram from Ibrai announces that the Russians are building a bridge over the Danube there."

VIENNA, Monday, April 30, 1877. Engineers are adapting the Roumanian to the Russian railway gauge. This will first be done from Miralstet to Busco.

Bands of brigands are appearing in Moldavia since the Roumanian troops were withdrawn.

FUGITIVE JEWS KILLED. The Roumanians have killed eight and wounded eleven fugitive Jews near Giurgevo.

Five thousand Russians are busy repairing the inundated railways.

THE ROMANIAN HAVE REOCCUPIED KALAFAT.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR. NEUTRALITY PROCLAIMED—THE FLEET ABOUT TO GO TO THE PIRES—A COUNCIL HELD AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

LONDON, Monday, April 30, 1877. A proclamation has been issued by the Queen stating that she is determined to maintain strict and impartial neutrality in the war between Russia and Turkey, and commanding her subjects to abstain from violating the laws relating thereto. The proclamation begins with an allusion to the subject, and concludes with an admonition to British subjects not to disclose the command.

The Queen held a council at Windsor Castle this afternoon. After the council all the Ministers returned to London.

The *Globe* this afternoon says it learns that the Mediterranean squadron will remain at Corfu until the 6th of May, when, on being reinforced by the frigate *Raleign*, 5,200 tons, now at Salona, it will proceed to the Pirus and await orders.

The *Times*, in its military and naval column, says: "Some months must elapse before the Hercules can be taken to the Mediterranean, as it is necessary to renew her boilers. The orders sent to the destroyer *deckard* are to push forward necessary work on commissioned and uncommissioned ships with all speed, and to direct special attention to such necessary works, leaving all direct, fitting officers' cabins, &c., for future completion. The engineer officer in charge of the Channel squadron has been ordered to inspect the boilers of each ship, and, when absolutely necessary, reduce the pressure to a safe point. Fitting new boilers to these ships which have been provided for in the new estimates will be left for future opportunity."

RUSSIA LIKELY TO BE REASONABLE. The *Times* continues to deprecate unnecessary alarm, and says: "Even if we had most positive assurance that Russia intended to wage war, it would be unwise to suppose that she would take the offensive. She would be bound to wait until she had secured the assistance of the Danube, and to assume that the Russian have any such design is to suppose they have taken leave of their senses. It is not Turkey alone they would have to meet, nor Turkey and England, but the whole of Western Europe. We may safely assume that Russia is not a fool, and that she will not undertake a war unless she has a reasonable prospect of success."

MR. GLADSTONE SUBMITS RESOLUTIONS. In House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he should introduce five resolutions. They were in effect that England has just cause of complaint against the conduct of the Porte. Reference is made to Lord Derby's dispatch of last September relating to the Bulgarian massacres, and the resolutions proceed to declare that until there is a change of conduct, and guarantees are given, the Porte has no moral or material claim to the support of the British crown; that in the midst of complications, and with war actually begun, the House earnestly desires that the influence of England in the councils of Europe be employed for the effectual development of liberty and local self-government in the disturbed provinces. They further state that the House desires that the influence of England be addressed to the promotion of harmonious action among the European powers with the view of exercising such means of government from Turkey as are necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for effectual defense against intrigue, and for the security of the peace of the world.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the resolutions would be submitted solely on his own responsibility.

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AMERICAN NEUTRALITY.

NO PROCLAMATION PROBABLE—A DESIRE TO SHOW EQUAL FRIENDSHIP TO THE RIVAL NATIONS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Secretary of State has not yet received official notice from St. Petersburg or Constantinople announcing the beginning of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, nor have the Russian and Turkish representatives at Washington yet informed him of the fact. It is supposed that the official notices have been forwarded by mail and will not reach here for some days. The formal notification of the existence of hostilities must come from the representatives of the belligerent governments and not from the representatives of the United States in those countries. Secretaries of State remarked to-day that as the United States is on equally friendly terms with both nations, it will doubtless be the desire of the Government to testify its friendship by an impartial observance of our international obligations.

He said in view of the position assumed by the United States in its recent diplomatic negotiations, and especially in regard to its neutrality obligations, increased vigilance will be observed so that there may be no violation of the doctrine advanced by this Government as the basis of settlement for controverted questions.

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